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LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 20 Am street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

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The Hour of Misrepresentation

One of the most surprising exhibitions of the Bryanite campaign was the speech of Judge WILLIAM J. GAYNOR at the meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. In parts it was incoherent and so muddy as to convey little if any meaning; but the prize passage was this:

"I have simply to say, before introducing the regu lar order of the business of the evening, that I have come here to preside at this meeting, simply because in the misrepresentation of this hour, in the hour when we are being called by those whom we have created here in the East and lifted up to a high place and to honor, when we are being called by them Anarchists and opprobrious epithets of that charac-ter, for calmly, dispassionately, either writing or speaking our earnest convictions: I have come her in this hour, and have not refused such an invitation because I deemed it my duty to come, because deemed it my duty in this hour of misrepresentation when the minds of the people East are misled from the fact and from the real issue before the country."

"Those whom we have created here in the East." What in the name of common sense does this mean? We knew that the Judge had accomplished a great deal in the way of getting on in life, but we did not suppose that he had "created" any considerable body of persons and "lifted them up to a high place and to honor."

Is it not rather the fact that Judge GAY-NOR was "created" officially and "lifted up to a high place and to honor" by a Republican Judiciary Convention and a Repub lican vote that would have been against him almost unanimously if the fact could have been foreseen that in the Presidential campaign of 1896 he would use all his influence to aid the cause of national dishon esty and the degradation of the Supreme Court of the United States ?

Judge GAYNOR did well to talk about "this hour of misrepresentation." The misrepresentations, however, were made not about him and his political associates but by them, if not by him.

Wriggling John.

It is not of any especial importance what the Hon. JOHN BOYD THACHER does, but he is wriggling in evident pain. See him wriggle in this interview, for instance:

"'It's wrong to say I have declared for gold. There is a vast difference. The Indianapolis people de blared for gold. They are the people who are flop, ling. The Saratoga June Convention and myself fa wored bimetallism." 'International?' was observed.

'Yes: international bimetallism,' he added. ' don't care four cents about being elected Governor, I want to be right in this matter."

Mr. THACHER will come just as near to being elected Governor as he comes to being right in this matter. There was considerable flubdub in the Saratoga platform about "international bimetallism" and "international cooperation," but unlike "international cooperation" it favored "the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor." The bimetallism was to be dirtant and imaginary; the gold monometallism was to continue until then.

The Chicago Convention declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver United States without regard to any other nation. That means silver monometallism. The Saratoga Convention was "opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the cooperation of other nations." That means, for the present and for the indefinite future, gold monometallism. No matter how much Mr. THACHER may squirm, in promising to vote for BRYAN and SEWALL without changing his financial views, he sets himself down as a gold-standard man on a silver-standard platform.

Moreover, Mr. THACHER'S own remarks, made by him as temporary Chairman of the Saratoga Convention, show that he is a gold monometallist, as indeed every man who advocates "international bimetallism" must be in the present state of things Here is his straight, lucid goldbug talk, with no flubdub about "international cooperation" in it:

"The party of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, of BENTON and Tilden, has always favored the best money in us the money adopted as the standard by the most e lightened nations of the earth. Neither consideration of expediency nor the selfish interest of those who own silver builton, should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path. It was the Democratic party that established an independent treasury against the protests of the opposition. It was a Democratic Govstnor, Honario Saymoun, who demanded that the inscreet on our state debt should be paid in gold, an

that at a time when the greenback was in full reign. The Hon. JOHN BOYD THACHER is no bimetallist. He is mere brass.

Tobacco, Bananas, and Other Things. Our contemporary, the New England Homestead, prints an exceedingly favorable report of the cigar leaf tobacco crop grown United States this year, all of which has been safely housed. Both in magnitude and in quality, the crop is an unusual one, "the highest uniform quality." says our contemporary, "and the largest yield per acre ever barvested." These state ments receive confirmation from local reports which we have seen. From Connecticut in the East, where cigar tobacco is grown, and from California in the where also it is grown, the news is encouraging for smokers. It seem that there is no good reason why they should suffer very much from the decree against the export of Cuban tobacco, which was issued from Havana by WEYLER in May last. It may have been this same decree that prompted American tobacco growers to take more pains than ever with their crop, and it may also make them more particular about its drying and curing. As to the profit from it, the New England Homestead says that the prospect for prices is better than it has been in any recent year. One of the Connecticut growers talks of 20 cents a pound in the bale; but it is possible that 10 or 12 cents would be acceptable to lots of them. It is impossible to count on the best prices always

in these times. If the quality of the year's crop of American cigar leaf shall prove to be up to the along without the Cuban plant. Thus millions of dollars that are sent out of the country every year would be kept at home, to the disadvantage of Cuba.

There is another thing that may affect the interests of Cuba, if WEYLER be not driven out of it very soon. This country has been an open market for all the bananas that Cuba could spare. We used to get a good many of them from there, though we got more from other islands in the West Indies. The closing up of Cuban ports under WEYLER's decrees has interfered with the export of the fruit from Cuba. Owing to this circumstance, we are likely to get most of our bananas hereafter from a country with which no other can compete in the banana business. We speak of Nicaragua. It was announced from the floor of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange that a company had been organized to run a new line of steamships between Bluefields, in Nicarages, and Philadelphia, a place situated near New York, two steamships a week, each of them with a capacity for carrying 15,000 bunches of bananas. The Nicaragua bananas are to be in the American market within seven days from the time of their shipment at Bluefields, so that we can get them at their freshest and best, possibly cheaper than ever before. If the promise made in this case shall be kept, we suppose that Cuban bananas are not likely to be again seen in New York. Spain is destroying the wealth and

blighting the hopes of her only important American dependency. As for Cuban sugar, we need not look for more of that while Spanish rule exists in the fair island. Most of the sugar estates

have been destroyed, part of them under

necessity by the revolutionists, and part of

them under orders issued by WEYLER. As for the Cuban coffee crop, we suppose that the amount of it gathered has been far less than usual, though we believe that WEYLER had to withhold his decree against the gathering of it. He threatened to destroy the coffee planters because he had learned that some of them paid money into the revolutionary treasury for the privilege

of gathering their crop. It is ruin for the tobacco growers, the sugar planters, the banana raisers, the coffee cultivators, and everybody else, under the cruel rule of Spain in Cuba. Only by winning her independence can Cuba ever have a hope of better days.

Are Workingmen Drones?

Mr. BRYAN, once in a while, blurts out his free-silver doctrine in a form which must be very offensive to his more politic supporters. In his speech at Manunka Chunk, on Wednesday, he got off this statement of the issue now before the people:

" When farmers found that the price of their prod ucts went down and their debts and taxes did not go down, they found that living became harder; they found that they were not able to spend as much on their families; they found that it was harder to ed cate their children as well as they wanted to educate them; they found they had not the money to ontribute to the various enterprises to which they lesired to contribute, and they began to study th situation and became convinced that the great diffi-culty had been that we had been getting a dollar which was dear, and all other things cheap. When they came to that conclusion they understood there could be no general prosperity so long as prices were continually falling, and as they suffered so they found that they must work for their own welfare Having concluded that the people who profit by th gold standard would not stop it, they have tried to

'I am giad your people are studying this question because when you understand it you will find the it terests of all those who toll are the same, and the in terests of the money changers and money owners are the same. It is a contest between two classes of pe and I cannot better represent those class side you find the drones, and on the other side you find the bees which are willing and ready to seem they eat the honey."

By the working bees, Mr. BRYAN evidently means the farmers, but whom does he mean by the "drones"? Are they not the con sumers of the farmers' products, and are not these consumers the millions of workingmen who buy wheat, corn, beef, pork, potatoes, and other articles of food? If these millions are content to be robbed for the benefit of the farmer, well and good; but if they are not, let them vote down BBYAN and his rascally doctrine.

Cures.

To walk barefoot on the dewy grass in early morn is a thing that was suggested by a Bavarian priest, one Father KNEIPP. His followers call it the "Kneipp cure." We can't say, for sure, that there is nothing at all in the idea at any time, or that the practice of it never did anybody any good. But there is danger in it for some folks.

There may also be something for some folks at times in the water cure, or hydropathy. There were lots of believers in it a generation ago, but it seems to have gone rather out of vogue in later years.

For all we can say there may be some use in the sun cure in some cases. The people who believe in it sit or walk in the sunshine, not always fully clad when out of sight. The practice of the music cure is ancient

since the first King of Israel, when he was ill, listened to DAVID's playing upon the harp until he got well. When the harpist went to play for the afflicted King. so as to drive off the evil spirit, he took along a "bottle of wine" for the sufferer, as may be seen in the first book of SAMUEL.

Plenty of exercise in the open air will often cure a man of the grumps or other ailment. Kneippism provides for this. The strict diet cure may work well when

not carried too far. It is better, on the whole, however, when you don't feel as well as you ought to, or if you should be troubled with a wandering mind, to consult a first-rate physician, skilled and experienced practitioner, a genuine man of science. Such an one will often cure a sufferer with a few pills or ten drops

of something in a spoonful of water. Land Legislation for Ireland.

Very few persons even among those most conversant with current events, are aware of the extent to which the making of land laws for Ireland has been carried in our times. Three or four measures are well known, but these are far from representing all that has been done in this direction. It is pointed out by Mr. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER in the September number of the Nineteenth Century that no fewer than twenty-five acts dealing with Irish land have been passed by the British Parliament in the last twenty-six years. This astonishing series of experiments began with the GLADSTONE Land act of 1870, and has temporarily closed with the Land Purchase act passed at the last session.

This mass of legislation has so complicated the relations of landlord and tenant that no man in Ireland can say precisely what are his legal rights and legal duties. According to Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, there is no real coherent body of digested law in the 261 pages of statutes and the countless thousands of pages which contain the judicial decisions or the obiter dicta of the mark set by the more finical critics, our Judges. What exists is an infinite number

cigar smokers may hereafter be able to get of casual and often contradictory provisions, every one of which is modified or nullified by some cross reference, by some decided case, or by some expression of opinion in Parliament or court. It has come to be wellnigh impossible for the most ingenious and learned lawyer to draw any agreement between man and man in Ireland, the subject of which is land, that shall be worth the paper on which it is written. Before the year is out some new act of Parliament, or some judicial decision under an existing act, will render the agreement void. Thus, agreements to allow occupation for one year have been made; they have been set aside. Again, leases for twenty-one years, made for good and valuable consideration, signed and sealed with due formality, have been torn up like waste paper. Leases for perpetuity have fared no better. Judicial rents fixed for fifteen years by the Land Court have been altered during their currency by the act of 1887. In fine, according to Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, there is now no such thing as a legal contract in Ireland relating to land, and, practically, the only engagement that can be entered into by two willing parties is to bargain that they will mutually keep their agreement until one party, being tired of it, chooses to get out of it or until Parliament in its wisdom declares the bargain to be of no effect, an event which will probably take place within the next ensuing twelvemonth.

> What is the remedy for such a state of things? To this question Mr. ARNOLD-Forster, although a Liberal Unionist, returns exactly the same answer which is given by the Irish Nationalists. On all sides it is recognized as not only desirable but essential that the whole system of Irish land tenure as it now exists should be destroyed. Dual ownership must cease to exist; the land courts must be abolished; purchase, the one and only method of escape from the present difficulties, must be made easy, universal, and just. So far as the Land act passed at the last session increases the facilities for transforming the occupier of land into a full owner through a loan of public money, it is acknowledged by most of the landlords, as well as by all the tenants, to have been a step in the right direction. When the whole body of Irish farmers has been enabled to buy their holdings, the greater part of the complicated mass of legislation affecting contracts between landlord and tenant can be swept away.

Mr. Bryan on the Supreme Court,

In one of his Brooklyn speeches the candidate of Repudiation and Revolution crawled deliberately behind this dishonest interpretation of the resolution of the Chicago platform threatening to pack the Supreme Court in order to impose an income

tax on the few for the benefit of the many "This Court changes from time to time: Judges die or resign, and new Judges take their places. Is it not possible, my friends, that future Judges may adhers to the precedents of one hundred years instead of adhering to a decision rendered by a majority of one, and that one changing his mind in two months ?"

The plank upon which BRYAN now places this mild construction is as follows:

"We demand that Congress shall use such power as may come from a reversal by the Court as it may here. after be constituted."

BRYAN now attempts to persuade people hereabouts that the specific threat of the platform to pack the Supreme Court in order to reverse the income tax decision, and the general attack in another part of the same document on the principle of life tenure for Judges, mean nothing. He represents himself here as a man who, far from contemplating any violent or revolutionary change in our judicial system, is willing to wait patiently until in the ordinary course of nature the Court shall consist of Justices holding Populistic views in regard to the constitutionality of the Populist income tax.

Mr. BRYAN's individual opinions on the subject of revolutionizing the Supreme Court of the United States, the final bulwark of our institutions, have been definitely proclaimed and are well understood by everybody who knows or cares to know what BRYAN thinks. Only one month before the Chicago Convention, for example, he printed in the Nebraska Literary Magazine an article containing this paragraph:

" The present method of selecting Federal Judges to rong. Nearly all the States elect the Judges who preside over State courts and find no difficulty securing competent officials. When a Judge is elected for a limited term he can be reslected if his conduct such as to merit it; but a Judge appointed for life can only with great difficulty be deposed, no matter how unsatisfactory he may prove. A President, who generally appoints upon the recommendation of a few members of the dominant party, cannot choose as int-ligently as the people themselves, and the power to depose by a refusal to re-sleet is an restraint even upon a Judge. All human beings, to a greater or less extent, acquire a certain blas from ociation and environment, and on the great ques tions which divide society that blas unconsciously in-fluences the min't of the Judge. Life positions are apt to breed indifference in the public servant, no matter n what position he is placed."

This is a plain declaration of BRYAN's own opinion that the Justices of the United States Supreme Court ought to be elected for limited terms, in order to put them within reach of punishment and retirement by popular vote, in case they should fail to respond in their judicial decisions to the prevailing sentiment or frenzy of the moment in regard to any of "the great questions which divide society."

For Mr. BRYAN to attempt to hide his own revolutionary ideas concerning the Supreme Court, as well as the open threat of the Chicago platform, behind such an explanation as he offered for campaign purposes in Brooklyn, is not only dishonest, but it is cowardly and foolish in the extreme.

The Next Dash at the North Pole

A steamer will leave England next sum mer to bring home the JACKSON-HARMS WORTH Arctic expedition, which is now spending its third winter in Franz Josef Land. All who are interested in Arctic endeavor will await with much interest the result of Jackson's efforts next spring and summer; for he intends, if fortune favors him, to surpass NANSEN's furthest north, and to recover for England the record she lost when GREELY's party, in 1882, wrested from MARKHAM the laurels of the nearest approach to the North Pole.

JACKSON has done notable things in Franz Josef Land. He has proved that the hurried explorations of WEYPRECHT and PAYER in 1878-74 gave us most erroneous notions of that region. His journeys have swept away the great bodies of terra firms which figure on PAYER's map as Zichy Land and Wilczek Land. PAYER gave us the idea that Franz Josef Land was at least as large as Spitzbergen. But Jackson has found his Queen Victoria Sea where PAYER placed land. He has substituted for PAYER's large land masses a considerable number of small islands and a large sea. He believes he has traced the archipelago to its most northwestern point, and that his work, with that of Nansen, has fixed its northern and north eastern limits. The climate and ice move ments also seem to prove that there is no large northern extension of land, and the drift of the Fram confirms this belief.

Colf. Telepe

Franz Josef Land, after all, is nothing but a

comparatively small archipelago. JACKSON expects, this fall, to complete his mapping of these islands, and next spring he will set out on the ice or the waters of Victoria Sea, where PAYER placed Zichy Land, and tempt any fate that fortune may have for him in the far north. "I look upon Queen Victoria Sea," he wrote, "as my most favorable route northward next year: When the sun returns next spring the mapping of Franz Josef Land will be practically complete, and nothing should prevent my attempting the open water or the crust of ice of this sea." Mr. HARMSWORTH, who is footing the entire bill for the costly enterprise, says that this opportunity of reaching the highest latitude ever attained will not be allowed to pass, and that Jackson will

strain every nerve to beat NANSEN'S record. There are some things in Jackson's favor. There is no doubt of his fitness for Arctic leadership, or of the excellent quality of his men. He also received, last summer, an entirely fresh equipment of sledges, reindeer, portable boats, tents, and food of all kinds sufficient for several years. His right-hand man, Lieut. ARMITAGE, his physician, Dr. KETTLITS, and Mr. HAY-VARD remain with him, though their agreement was that they should return home at the end of the second year. It is an advantage, too, that he knows just what NANSEN has done and what he must do to surpass the record; and he will do some big things if his hopes are fulfilled.

While his equipment for a boat and sledge journey is probably better than that of NANSEN, it must be borne in mind that he will have to travel from his camp, due north, about 240 geographical miles before he attains the latitude at which NANSEN left the Fram and started north on his sledge journey; and he must advance about 375 geographical miles due north before he can get nearer the North Pole than NANSEN has attained. Whether JACKSON can accomplish this great feat in small boats on an Arctic sea, or by sledging over the roughest of ice that may be drifting south, remains to be seen. At any rate, he will deserve success. He has the field to himself, and if he has good luck he may make an unequalled record.

Preparing for the Campaign.

The season favorable to military operations in Cuba is now at hand, and before setting out on the final series of operations with which he expects to put down the revolt, Capt.-Gen. WEYLER has published certain preliminary orders.

A striking feature of them is his announcement that newspaper correspondents are only to send such accounts of the plans and movements either of the Spanish army or of the insurgents as he may authorize. This precaution, however, may serve a double purpose, since it will effectually put onlookers upon their guard as to the credibility of such news as is submitted to this official manipulation. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the true story of the campaign will somehow get itself told, and the present rules only serve to recall the similar prohibitions in Gen. WEYLER's orders of April 27 last.

There is no doubt that Spain is practically staking everything on the success of this approaching campaign. She has been pour ing reënforcements into Cuba for it, and will continue to do so under the present plans up to December, and possibly to the end of the year. Gen. WEYLER himself fixes the time at which the revolt is to be crushed for the spring of 1897. It is hardly too much to expect that not only his own fate but Spain's cause in Cuba will depend on this new campaign. There seems to have been a revival of Spanish hopes of late under WEYLER's promises; but should these promises be falsified, and should his jubilant boasts once more prove as empty as in the past, is it to be supposed that Spain could be rallied again to fresh efforts and outlays in so desperate a cause ?

We doubt not that the patriots of Cuba understand no less than Gen. WEYLER the crowning importance of the coming campaign, and that they expect the year 1897 to be their year not of subjugation but of freedom and independence.

It will be a great day for popular government when the Repudiation bait is rejected by the American people. Universal suffrage will get a vindication on the 3d of November which will give it new glory throughout civilization, and disarm finally the skepticism regarding it which pessimistic political philosophers, here and elsewhere, have been inculcating of late years. The American people will prove that there was no danger in trusting them with the honor of their country.

Neither the Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN nor his "imperial" confederation of the British colonies seems to find much favor in Canada. His scheme appeals to no dominant party feeling there, but awakens opposition among both French and English Canadians. For instance, La Patrie of Montreal describes it as an attempt to "ensiave Canada, Australia, ndia, South Africa, &c., and to utilize their military power in case of war." Mr. CHAMBER-AIN's project, the Montreal paper says further, is contrary to the interest of Canada, which is to seek for herself outlets and markets for her agricultural and industrial products, and not to stupidly swamp herself in a zollverein that will forbid every treaty of commerce with countries ot British." Nor is it to the interest of Canada, continues La Patrie, "to throw away millions in fortifications, in armaments, and other British enterprises that in the first war between England and no matter what other country will make of our people food for powder." The Toronto Globe, the chief organ of the present Laurien Government, expresses English-Canadian sentiment by declaring its delight that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has not come to Canada, he having become obnoxious to the Liberals since the elections.

There are thousands of patriotic Cubans in Havana, Yet they cannot make their patriotism manifest under the terror. They have been more restless than usual in recent weeks, and we suppose it is for this reason that WEYLER has greatly strengthened his army at the capital, keeping there most of the regiments that have arrived from Spain this month.

We have no doubt that when an opportunity comes the Havana patriots will be heard from. It would be a difficult thing for the revolutionary army to capture Havana by attacking it rom the outside; but if, on the other hand, there should be an uprising against Spain in the WEYLER might have trouble in holding it. Both the Spanish and the Cuban residents o Havana detest the vain and cruel miscreant who rules them.

BRYAN drew out big crowds in Brooklyn to see him, and he will draw out a big crowd in New York when Tammany puts him on the stump. Of course, many of those attracted to the free show are actually his followers in this campaign, who are all made up of people who like a crowd and a crush. Even one-fith of the voters hereabouts, in the Greater New York and Jersey City and the continuous towns, are enough to make up a large multitude of people Add to them the simply curious, and they become a vast throng. BRYAN, therefore, will enjoy himself in the "enemy's country" this time. He will imagine that everything is going

he will do better than really he has any reason to hope. It would have been wiser if he had remained in mysterious seclusion at Lincoln, instead of going about and giving the people a chance to size him up. He is not the sort of man they want for President, and the more he talks the more convinced they will be that they do

DISCUSSIONS IN CANADA.

show, open to every body.

The Question of the Chinaman-Canada and the Imperial Project,

on his mettle, and brought out an animated de-

fence of his position in the matter. Evidently

the Chinaman is going to be a thorn in the side of the Laurier Cabinet, for he is in great request by the partisans of cheap labor, especially in the British Columbia mining districts, while the laboring classes are united to a man in demanding his exclusion from the country. They know that every Chinaman who comes into Canada to work pushes a Canadian out of it. Sir Charles Tupper, the old imperial job master, waxed eloquent and indignant over the relapse from twenty knots to a lower speed in the fast steamer service, but Mr. Laurier's assurance that he would proceed in the matter with full regard to the farmers' interest as well as that of the passengers had a soothing effect for the moment. Mr. Laurier's somewhat effusive loyalism in his speech at the banquet given to Lord Russell of Killowen the other day has, it seems, caused some dissatisfaction among his supporters. Mr. Charlton took up the parable on the expense Canada was called on to bear for imperial purposes, and spoke very plainly and to the point. He thought that Canada had done her full share of work for the empire, and that it was time the burden was put on the right shoulders. Canada, he said, was staggering under the wast debt incurred for the benefit of the empire, and he held that it was a decusion that Canada owed anything to the empire. It was rather the other way. Canada had no interest in the Soudan war, the Pacific cable, the fast steamer service, and such things. If England wanted them, let her pay for them. There are many more members of the Ottawa Parliament who entertain the same views as Mr. Charlton on these matters, but they all have not his courage of expression; besides, there is a good deal of boodle in prospect if these "imperial" projects are carried out, and there are boodler among the Liberals as there were among the

over with the change at the elections. As to Mr. Laurier's loyalism, there are a good many of his supporters who are asking themselves if they can trust his sincerity. They re call that it was not so long ago that he was prepared to put himself at the head of a movemen or annexation to the United States, and his new professions of faith are disconcerting them not a little. It is true that at the time Mr. Laurier was contemplating raising the banner of annexation the late Honoré Mercier was coming forward as an earnest champion of Canadian independence, which, had he lived, he meant to have made an issue at the late elections. Mr. Laurier is now in office and Mr. Mercier is dead, and these two circumstances have apparently altered the case somewhat. Mr. Laurier's apologists say he is only talking to the imperialist gallery. Perhaps!

Tories. Some of the boodlers, too, have changed

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Some Irishmen here, hearing that Lord Londonderry is very angry over the release of the dynamitards, nov have, in return for the strong expression of his feel-ings in the matter, lately started a strange subscription or him. It consists of a collection of old razors long on the retired list, and was suggested by a citizen of the Argentine Republic, originally from the north of Ireland, and at present residing in this city. Some of the rarors have already been sent so his jordship, a companied by notes more or less polite.

In order that the British Government, now suffering

from nervous prostration, may not be scared out of its wits on receiving the news of this shockingly sharp shower, I beg to explain that the cutthron collection is not so terrible as it appears to be. It is simply for the purpose of reminding his lordship that he is the grandson of Castlereagh, the gentleman who long ago proved to the world that the best thing a man can do after selling his country is to cut his threat, and the letters accompanying the rarors imply invite the present earl to follow the example of his illustrious grandfather. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Grass in the Streets of New York.

To the Epiton of The Sux-Sir: If I remember aright there was a controversy some time ago among various correspondents of the newspapers as to whether or not grass could be found growing in the streets of New York city. The readers of your valuable journal can settle this question for themselves by walking down Dey street westerly from Proadway. About midway of the block between Church and Greenwich streets, and opposite 47 Dev street, they will find genuine green grass growing and flourishing between the Belgian blocks of the pavement in the street. I do not pretend to say that thi indicates a diminution of traffic, due to the injury to tride and commerce produced by the threat of free silver and a depreciated currency. But certain it is that if Bryan is elected and his peculiar views arcarried into effect, and our national mints are opened to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of sliver, the trade and commerce of New York and all our large cities will notably decline.

GILPERT RAT HAWES. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Post Office Raffies. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Lately there have been a good many rames for bicycles, watches, &c., in the general Post Office, which are usually conducted on the progression plan, i. c., if you draw 5 it costs you 5 cents, 50 costs 50 cents, &c., and five bas

s much chance of winning as fifty. This plan is very unfair, and causes murmuring chance lest they be unfavorably regarded by their fellow clerks.

Now. The Sus would be conferring a very great

favor on clerks in the Post Office—the second and third divisions especially—by calling the Postmaster's attention to this matter.

Time Div. BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.

Why Li's Opinion of Cleveland Is Private, From the Scattle Post-Intelligencer.

"What are the Viceroy's coinions concerning American statesmen?" was asked. When the question was interpreted, Li inquired why it was made. When ininterpreted, I. inquired why it was made. When in-formed that he had expressed himself on other sun-jects, and that an opinion on prominent political men would give an extended idea of what he thought of Americans and their institutions, he replied that Mayor Strong of New York " was a very n What does his Excellency think of Mr. Cleveand ?'

"His Excellency does not wish to venture an opinon on the highest dignitary in the land."

What does he think of Mr. Caritale ! " His Excellency thinks him an able man." "Why will not the Viceroy express himself as to

· His Excellency does not desire to offend Mr. Cleveland's admirers.

The Boy Orator's Word Record. From the Philadelphia Record. The stenographers who have been travelling with

bryan ever since he was nominated and have taken down every public speech he has delivered, agree that his average rate is 100 words per minite, but Bryan's word producing abilities are not limited by the century mark. In some of his train platform speeches, when he has arguments to make and a limited time in which to make them, he speaks at the rate of 170 words a minute, while his record is 2,000 words in ten minutes,

So Soon That Smile Must Pade, From the Lewiston Evening Journal, Only six works more of Bryan!

A notable article in Scribner's Magazine for October is the discussion of the problem or "The Government of the Greater New York," by Col. Government of the fraction of "The Sculpture of Olin Warner" is a critical and sympathetic paper by Mr. W. C. Brownell, whose fitsympathetic paper by ar. W. C. Brownell, whose in-ness for the task is unquestionable. The article is made the more valuable by illustrations of the more important and distinguishing examples of Mr. Warner's art. Another paper is on "The Expenditure of Rich Men." and is by Mr. E. L. Godkin. Rich men who want advice on that subject will flad much of it his way with a rush. Other political curiosities have felt the same way. But if he gets even a third of the vote of this region next November make it a remarkably attractive number

NO GREAT DANGER!

Will Brean's Men Resort to Civil Wart To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This morning I met a sincere advocate of honest money who had been intormed by friends from the West that if Bryan was defeated his supporters would create a rebellion to prevent the seating of President McKinley. The indications now not want him in the White House. It's a free are that only a minority, and that a compara-tively small one, will vote for Bryan. The great mass who represent the heart, mind, and soul power of the nation will vote for McKinley and Hobart, and they will be supported by the finan-cial, commercial, and industrial power of the MONTREAL, Sept. 23.-The Chinese quesrepublic. Therefore there is not the slightest ion and the fast steamer service have been the danger of the defeated Bryanites undertaking subjects of some lively discussion in the Ottawa to gain by an appeal to arms that which they Parliament. A taunt on his championship of cannot secure through the ballot box. the Chinaman put Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière

The morning of the election of Mr. Lincoln, to 1864. I was met by an Englishman, afterward s member of Parliament, at the Post Office in the town at which I then resided in Canada, and was told that blood would flow down the street in my country that day.

The Copperheads had assembled in convention at Chicago during the previous summer and de-clared by resolution that Mr. Lincoln and the attempt to protect and preserve government by the people was a fallure, and, therefore, I had some alight anxiety as to the result upon election day, and consequently went to the Post Office on the following morning promptly to obain news of the election the previous day. The heading in large letters in the Toronto Globe was: "Unusually quiet on election day: Mr. Lincoln reclected." A people who can hold a national election in the midst of a civil war and have their opponents make the statement quoted above can prevent the Bryanites from creating any disturbance after the 4th day of November however much they may be inclined to do so.

When Mr. Lincoln disbanded the army I was told that the country would be ravaged by armed bands of marauders in blue coats, who would traverse the country, robbing the homes, surdering the unprotected families and burning their dwellings. We all know how rapidly a million soldiers went back to their usual employments and how gladly they returned to their homes and how readily they obeyed the laws of their country.

When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated I was told that the republic would collapse. In a few hours after his death, in silence and in sorrow, Vice-President Johnson was sworn in as President, and Mr. Lincoln's death did not cause a ripple of disturbance upon the national sea.

Again, when the dispute arose as to the election of Hayes and Tilden I was told that the end of the republic had surely come.

The minority opposed to Mr. Lincoln was far greater in numbers. In intellect, and in nower than the Bryan party is to-day; and the Bryan party will steadily grow weaker from new until the 3d day of November, and the indications certainly are that it may collapse before that time.

With a free vote and honest count, almost every State in the Union will select Presidential electors favorable to McKinley and Hobart; therefore no citizen of the republic need have the slightest anxiety as to the action of the Bryanites after the electors have rendered their verdict on the 3d day of November next. We shall give our opponents another opportunity to report "Unusually quiet on election day: Mc-Kinley and Hobart have carried every State in the Union by overwhelming majorities."

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

McKinley Sure of Oregon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There seems to be no longer any doubt that the State of Oregon can be safely counted for McKinley. At no time has there been any considerable bolt of free-silver Republicans. The only danger has arisen from the fact that the combined Democratic and Populist vote at the June election exceeded the Republican vote by about 4,000. As the canvass proceeds, however, it is apparent to every intelligent observer that at least onethird of the Democratic strength in Oregon will be cast against Bryan. A conservative estimate of McKinley's ma-

jority in the city of Portland is 4,500. Bryan's managers claim eastern Oregon by a majority of 2,500. Their strength, however, is confined chiefly to the four counties along the Idaho line, in all of which Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly secure a large majority. The counties in the western end of sastern Oregon, where the wool interests are large, are certain to be carried for McKinley. It is not likely that Biryan's majority in castern Oregon can exceed 1,200. West of the mountains there are only three counties where Bryan can hope to secure any considerable majority. These are Jackson county along the California line. Coos county (also in southern Oregon), and Linn county in the Williamette Vailey. In Coos and Jackson there are a great many sound-money Democrata who will vote for McKinley, and careful observers are of the copinion that Bryan will not get more than 700 in these two counties. He claims 1,500 in Linn county, but even if he should get it it would not avail him anythings. Theother counties of the populous Willamette Vailey will not be carried by Bryan, for the enlire drift of sentiment among the farmers is toward McKinley. The Columbia River and Coast counties will give McKinley at least 500 majority. There is every indication that McKinley's majority in Oregon will not be less than 2,000, and it is more likely to be 4,000.

A Werkingman to Workingmen.

To the Editor or The Bux-Sir: If beople in all parts of our country are now in need of work and breath when the wors; if capitalists would the carried by Bryan will not be less than 2,000, and it is more likely to be 4,000.

WALLACE MCCAMANT.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 18.

A Werkingman to Workingmen.

To the Editor or The Bux-Sir: If beople in all parts of our country are now in need of work and breach the work of the country of the summand of sleep is required by people in wador exceeding by the trouble for their wares; if workingmen, it is more cleved half dollar wages, and if a general panic struck death to the heart of all prosperity for the next four years or more?

With these terrible facts now staring us in the faces and threatening our very lives, fellow workingmen, let used to the current bux decided to the current bux decided to the current bux decided to the current report o secure a large majority. The counties in the western end of eastern Oregon, where the wool

rise with true conscience and courage and give the free aliver craze its deathblow for all time. Be not fooled with wickel faisehoods and windy flatteries. Demand sound money and good pay. Remember, we have our homes as well as our national honor to defend and assistance. New YORK, Sept. 22. fend and sustain

Mr. Thucker and Mr. McGinty.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you kindly inform a befuddled reader wherein Mr. John Boyd Thacher differs from McGinty of blessed memory? If funderstand Mr. Tacher—and I am not so bold as even to hint as much—he will be damned if he does win and be damned if he does not. According to Mr. Thacher there is a bottomiess pit ahead of his train yet he advises people to get aboard, solely because it is the "regular" train. Perhaps Tax Sux, which, during this populistic mad-

nes with unclouded brilliancy, can shed some light upon my perplexities.

A Petition from Some Pair Young McKinley Workers, Maidens fair all in a line,

At tables big enough to dine: "Speeches! Speeches!" is their cry, As the busy flugers fly.

Black eyes, gray eyes, brown and blue, Decipher names, and quickly, too, in every city, village, town, That Uncie Sam can call his own.

They write to Maine and Minnesota, To New Hampshire and Dakota, To New Jersey and New York; Perhaps they even write to Cork!

They write to Ton, to Dick, and Harry, To Stephen, Jonathan, and Larry; fou won't believe it, but, I vum, They write each man in Christendom!

Oh, when the time shall come to go, These maidens fair will wall in woe, And wish another bright campaign Would quickly roll around again.

Oh, stanch Republicans and true, There is one thing that you can do To show our services are missed-Just put us on the Fession List!

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CONG. ANNA B. PATTER. TER, WARRISOTON, D. C., Sept. 23.

Results of the Reiteration of the Munro Boetrine in the Republics South of Us. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- The State Depart ment continues to record evidence of the grow ing spirit in South and Central American repul lies favoring a policy of American commefor Americans only, as the result of the foreign reiteration of the Monroe doctrine, the lates conspicuous cases being the movement in Brazil for a closer union with its neighbors, and the cordial attitude toward the United States in Chill, that country having for the past all of eight years manifested a rather cool dispositi eight years mannester Thompson, in a despatch toward us. Minister Thompson, in a despatch to this Government, regarding the annual report

AMERICAN POLICY FOR AMERICA

this year, writes: "The Minister appears to be thoroughly im bued with the purpose of bringing the South American republics into a closer union, but at the same time keeping Brazil aloof from all complications with European nations. He says: The restoration of peace, the return of financial prosperity, the integrity of the public credit, and the improvement in the productive agents of the country impose upon us a policy which will prevent the difficulties of others form being added to our own,' adding that an endeavor should be made to harmonize the curflicting interests of the South American repub-

of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs for

cerned.

"An elaborate plan of international communication is set forth, the most important suggestion in which is the outlet afforded holivia to the Atlantic by the Paraguay River. In regard to the United States he save: Without claiming a share in the responsibilities of the international situations which the viporous policy of the United States of America creates and defends. Brazil cannot ignore or withdraw from the influen is which it exercises on the deatinies of South America."

"A commercial union between Chill, Argentina, and Brazil is advocated. The report observes that it is impossible for the South American republies to preserve an indifference to each other. Almost all of them are bounded by tributaries of either the Amazon or Plate river, and necessarily have common economic interests and, while such interests may not in all cases justify treaties of commerce and navigation, yet the scope of production in the several republics suggests conventions which will assure the An elaborate plan of international commo

justify treaties of commerce and navigation, yet the scope of production in the several republics suggests conventions which will assure the most advantageous markets. The dominating influence of Brazil and Argentina on the Atlantic coast and Chili on the Pacific counters an alliance between these countries for the proper development of commerce in South America, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso are so identical that sooner or later they must combine.

"The fact that German sugar is imported into Brazil and Chili and sold in competition with the national product, on account of the cheap freight rates, is pointed out, and an amendment to the law regulating coast navigation is urred. Minister Thompson says it is evident that Brazil is making great efforts to bring about a combination between itself, Chill, and Argentina. He is not informed how far these efforts have succeeded, but it was noticeable to him that the representatives of both these countries in Rio were men of much influence and high standing, and having recently arrived, it was apparent that they were on a special mission. He adds that the President of Chill, in a large that that the President of Chill, in a large that that the President of Chill, in a large that the that the President of Chill, in a large that the that the President of Chill, in a large that the that the President of Chill, in a large that the president of Chill in a large that the president of Chill in a large that the president of Chil and having recently arrived, it was attracted that they were on a special mission. He adds that the President of Chill, in a late message, recommended the abrogation of that country's commercial treaties in Europe, saying:

"The Government has been engaged in opening a road by which our [Chill's] commercial ing a road by which our fichil's] commercial relations with other American countries may be strengthened, and it is now engaged in negotiating an agreement of this nature with Brazil."

In regard to the relations with the United States and European nations, he says: "Treat-ties of navigation and commerce cannot be re-garded under the same aspect. The problem consists in insuring increasing exportation and in permitting importation to a salutary exten-without injuring the legitimate aspirations of national industry." without injuring the legitimate aspirat

SLEEP BETTER THAN A VACATION.

Complete Bedily Rest and Rejuvenation as Good as Change of Scene. From the Toronto Mail and Empire. It is suggested that what some people want is sleep holidays. They do not need to go to watering places and summer rotels and to be

entertained by a round of gayety, with a hand always playing. The apostles of the new method say that many people would be benefitted if they just went to bed and slept for lengtaged periods, and that they might do well wrate holidays in just that way. They affirm that as a rule men and women and children do as get sleep enough, and that the old adage, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man health and wealthy and wise," needs changing. They need be no reference to early rising in it. For "early to rise" it might be "late to rise"

The advice of that old saw was concected, the

"If a Man Breeches the Pease."

From the Frankfort Rounds The following letter was received by the Attorney-General from a magistrate out is the State, seeking for light on "pints" of law: "Mr. Atty General Frankfort Ky Dear Seyes will please be kind a nuff to ansur a few strike questions of Law, for My being a law a dustis of the Pease. Lat Have for a rail a man breeches the Pease or him a being a law a decided a man breeches the Pease or him to be seen a law a decided a man breeches the Pease or him to be seen a law a decided and Require him of a nease law a decided and for the man of a nease law and seen and the seen and vestigation.

Apropos of the Buffalo Platform

Why it should have been deamed non-warricald why it should have been desired in that hat the declaration of "deliterate indepent that hat chicago farrago "embodies more one established terests of the whole people" that are other of famed in the long and honorable there of the grand old Democratic party, will people user he appears to be appeared to the control of the grand old Democratic party, will people user he appeared to the control of the grand old Democratic party, will people user here. quite clear. Surely it will not until to of the second party in the historical Balaam figured are again endowed a the faculty of explanation, or until the control of comes a recognized seminary of including the state of a court of last resort for the decision or part state. ure and the wise adjudication of the party after

Bryan's Waste of Words.

From the Courier Journal .:-Without a single exception every argument ed, and independent column of the for many ed States is based upon the assumption that I would secure us bimetallism.

Admitting, for argument, that bimetallism was t do everything Mr. Bryan contends it would do ad discussion by him of the benefits of benefits is trrelevant until he can prove, to the face of all past experience, that the patter of

ed, and independent coinage of salver in ed States would result in bimetallism, and not in ionometalliam. This is the whole case as now presented.

The Democratic Hope From the Richmond Times (Dec.

The skies are bright and brightening, an all that is necessary for a most prosperous could be feel us in the defeat of William J. Myan.